

XXI.—On some new Species of Silver-Pheasants.

By EUGENE W. OATES.

Gennæus atlayi, sp. n.

♂.—Allied to *G. rufipes*, Oates, but with the nature of the markings on the upper plumage reversed, that is to say that the black stripes are wider than the white ones, giving the bird a very dark appearance.

Crest blue-black. The sides of the head and neck coarsely squamated with black. The mantle and back marked with alternating black and white stripes, of which the former are nearly twice as wide as the latter. Rump similarly marked, but the figure formed by each pair of stripes more rounded. On the wing-coverts the black streaks are three or four times as broad as the white interspaces. The primaries black, barred with white. The middle pair of tail-feathers chiefly white on the inner web, white barred with black on the outer web; the remaining feathers progressively more and more barred, the outermost feather being almost entirely black. Lower plumage glossy black, the feathers on the sides of the neck and breast, at the junction of the striped upper plumage and the black lower plumage, being white on one web and striped on the other. Legs coral-red.

Wing 11 inches, tail 18.

♀.—Whole upper plumage rufous brown, slightly vermiculated with black. Lower plumage very dark brown or blackish, the webs of each feather with three or four diagonal buff bands, very irregular and jagged, and much narrower than the black interspaces. The bands on the one web meet those on the other at a sharp angle on the shaft. Tail barred and mottled with black, chestnut, and buff. Legs coral-red.

Wing 9·6 inches, tail 10·4.

Numerous specimens of this species have been sent to me by Mr. Frank Atlay from various places in the Ruby Mines District, and I have much pleasure in naming the bird after him, in recognition of the great interest he has taken in collecting pheasants for me.

Gennæus haringtoni, sp. n.

♂.—Of the same type as *G. rufipes* and *G. atlayi*, inasmuch as it has red legs and a striped upper plumage, but differing greatly in the character of the markings.

Crest blue-black. Sides of the head and neck delicately squamated with black. The mantle and back marked with numerous white stripes on a black ground. These stripes are very numerous, some six or seven on each web, and about half the width of the black interspaces. They are, moreover, extremely twisted and jagged and the respective pairs meet on the shaft in an involved manner. The rump is similarly marked, but the black interspaces are wider and the respective pairs of white stripes form somewhat quadrate figures. The outermost white band also is much broader than the others and forms a very conspicuous margin to the feather. On the wing-coverts the white stripes are only a quarter of the width of the black interspaces. The quills of the wing are very narrowly barred with white. The tail and the lower plumage resemble the same parts in *G. atlayi*. Legs coral-red.

Wing 10·2 inches, tail 16·25.

♀.—Whole upper plumage rufous brown. Lower plumage black, the webs of each feather with several very irregular, jagged, and zigzag white bands, running obliquely and meeting at the shaft in a very involved and confused manner. The middle tail-feathers are nearly uniform brown; the others are barred and mottled with black, chestnut, and buff. Legs coral-red.

Wing 10 inches, tail 10·6.

A male and female were shot by Major H. H. Harington at Nilum Kha, in the Bhamo District, Burma, in March 1908.

Gennaëus granti, sp. n.

♂.—Crest blue-black. Sides of the head and neck squamated with black. Mantle and back marked with white stripes on a black ground, these stripes being smooth and regularly curved and about one-third or one-fourth the width of the black interspaces; each pair forms on the shaft a well-defined angle. The rump is similarly marked, but both the white stripes and the black interspaces are wider than on the back and the white stripes are oblique. On the wing-coverts the white stripes are only about one-fifth the width of the black interspaces. The wing-feathers are black narrowly barred with white. The middle tail-feathers are white on the inner web and at the tip of the outer. The remainder of the feather is barred with white. The other tail-feathers are barred with white, the bars becoming progressively finer, more broken, and longitudinally disposed as the outermost feather is approached. The lower

plumage is black, the feathers at the side of the breast being partly white and partly a mixture of black and white. Legs coral-red.

Wing 10·2 inches, tail 17.

The only male of this species that I have seen was procured by Major W. G. Nisbett some years ago at Puntum, eight miles east of Sadone in the Myitkyina District, Burma, at an elevation between 6000 and 7000 feet. It is deposited in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and I name it after Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant.

Gennæus mearsi, sp. n.

♂.—The feathers of the rump fringed with a band of white at the tip. With this exception the whole plumage is black, glossed with purplish blue, more richly so on the upper part of the body.

This species differs from the other species of black-breasted silver-pheasants, with white fringes to the rump-feathers, by having the whole rump glossed with bright blue, this gloss becoming more intense near the white fringe and tending to form a bar or band in front of the fringe.

This species was sent me almost at the same time by Major A. Mears, of the Survey Department, from Sylhet, and by Mr. A. C. Bateman from the Kamaing subdivision of the Myitkyina District, Burma.

I have also seen specimens from the North Khasi Hills, Burra bazaar in Manipur, and Commillah in Tippera, and quite recently from Goalpara in Assam.

I name this very distinct and handsome species after Major A. Mears.

XXII.—*On the Wallabies usually referred to Macropus agilis*, Gould. By ERNST SCHWARZ.

IN examining the collection of *Macropus agilis* in the British Museum, I have come to the conclusion that there must be several subspecies, a fact which is very likely, as the species has a wide range all over the northern part of Australia and southern New Guinea. Three of them have received names, while a fourth is undescribed. All the three described forms were united by Thomas in the 'Catalogue.' The British Museum now possessing a large